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M/MS African American

Estimates of Population Size

Table 1. M/MS African American Estimates of Population Size.

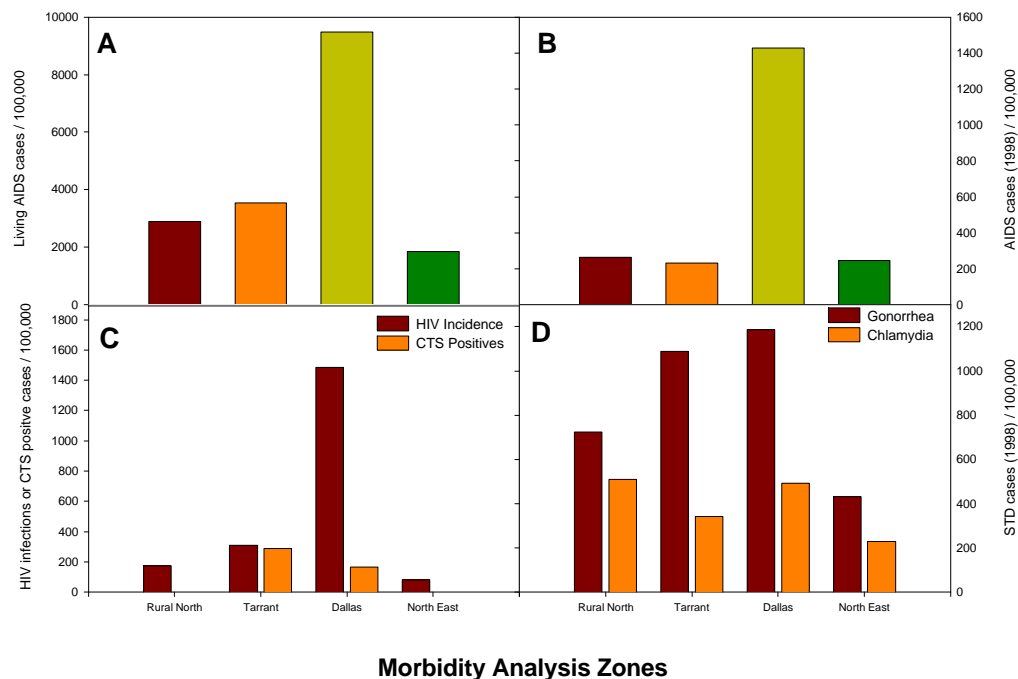
Analysis Zone	Estimated Size
Rural North Texas	762
Tarrant	3,441
Dallas County	7,908
North East	1,626
Total	13,737

Detailed information about M/MS African American Morbidity

The following graph is a summary of the information available in tabular form in Appendix 1, p 8-11. We have included the information for each HMAZ in one figure to facilitate your understanding of geographic differences in this sub-population in the relative magnitude of the morbidity.

- The living AIDS case rate is highest in Dallas County, nearly 10,000 cases / 100,000 African American M/MS (Figure 1A). This rate is three times the rate observed in any other analysis zone in this planning area.
- The AIDS incidence rate in 1998 is highest in Dallas County, approximately 1,500 cases / 100,000, six times the rate observed in other analysis zones (Figure 1B).
- Recent HIV infections, represented by CTS positives in 1998 and HIV cases reported in 1999 (Figure 1C) are highest in Dallas County and Rural North Texas, approximately 1,500 cases / 100,000 M/MS African Americans. Rates in Tarrant and North East Analysis zones are less than 300 cases / 100,000.
- The rate of gonorrhea infections reported for African Americans is over 1,000 cases / 100,000 in Dallas and Tarrant analysis zones (Figure 1D). This rate is nearly three times the rate of chlamydia infection in African American men.
- Gonorrhea and chlamydia case rates are high, compared with other racial ethnic groups in the Rural North and North East analysis zones, 725 and 380 cases / 100,000, respectively.

Figure 1. M/MS African American Morbidity.

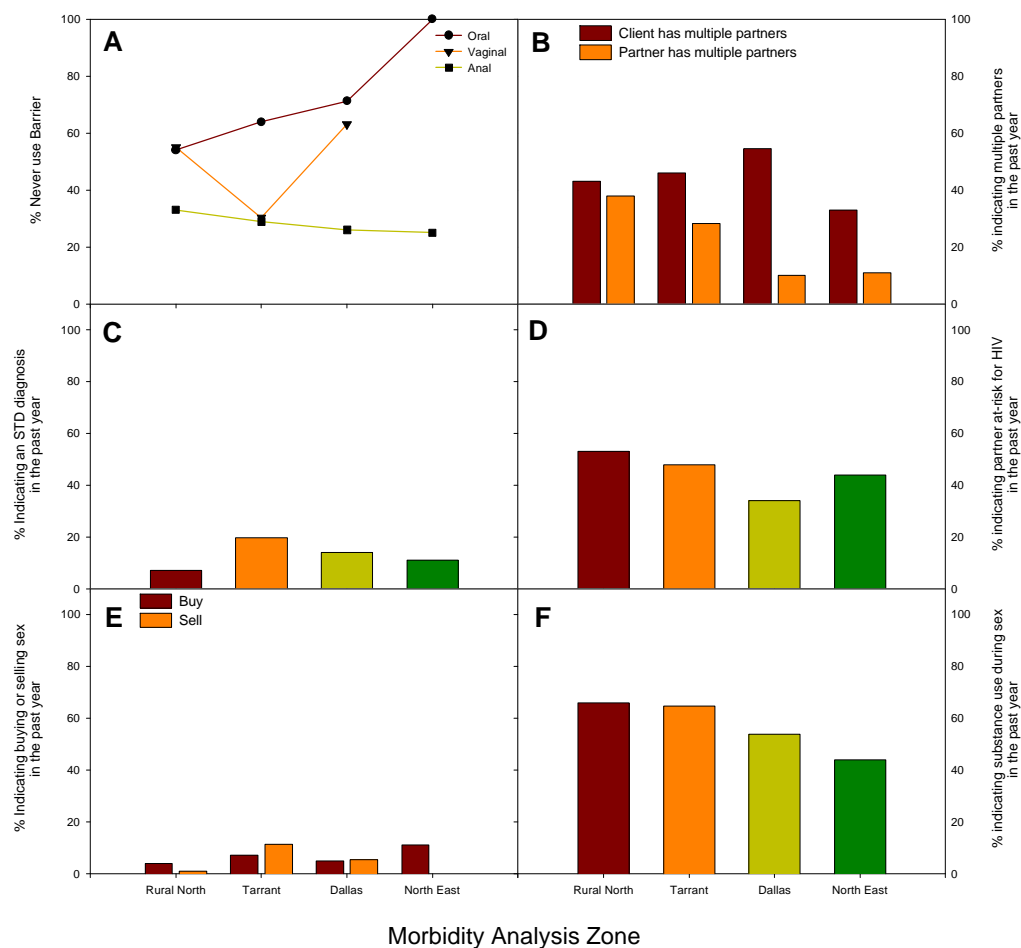


What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by M/MS African American clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Less than 30% of M/MS African Americans reported never using a barrier for anal sex (Figure 2A). Barrier use for anal sex is more prevalent in the east part of the planning area than in the west.
- Approximately 60% of clients reported never using a barrier for oral sex in Rural North Texas, and barrier use declines for oral sex as you move from west to east in analysis zones (Figure 2A).
- 40% of clients reported multiple partners in the past year (Figure 2B). This trend is consistent across the entire planning area. In Rural North Texas and the Tarrant zone, approximately 40% of clients reported their partners had multiple partners. In Dallas and North East, fewer than 20% of clients reported their partner had multiple partners in the past year.
- Between 10 and 20% of prevention counseled clients indicated an STD in the previous year (Figure 2C).

- Greater than 40% indicated their partner was at-risk for acquiring HIV (Figure 2D).
- Less than 10% of M/MS reported buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 2E).
- In the western part of the planning area, nearly 60% of M/MS African Americans reported using drugs during sex (Figure 2F). Less than 50% reported substance use during sex in the eastern part of the planning area.

Figure 2. M/MS African American Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why are barriers not used? What is barrier use for vaginal sex in bisexual men?

- What are the reasons this population buys and/or sells sex?
- What is their knowledge of risk behaviors?
- What can help reduce the number of partners or the risk of transmission to individuals with multiple partners?
- Does substance use affect adherence to safe sex behaviors in this population?
- STD rates in this population (African Americans, based on STD morbidity, and M/MS African Americans from prevention counseling) are High.

IDU African Americans

Estimates of Population Size

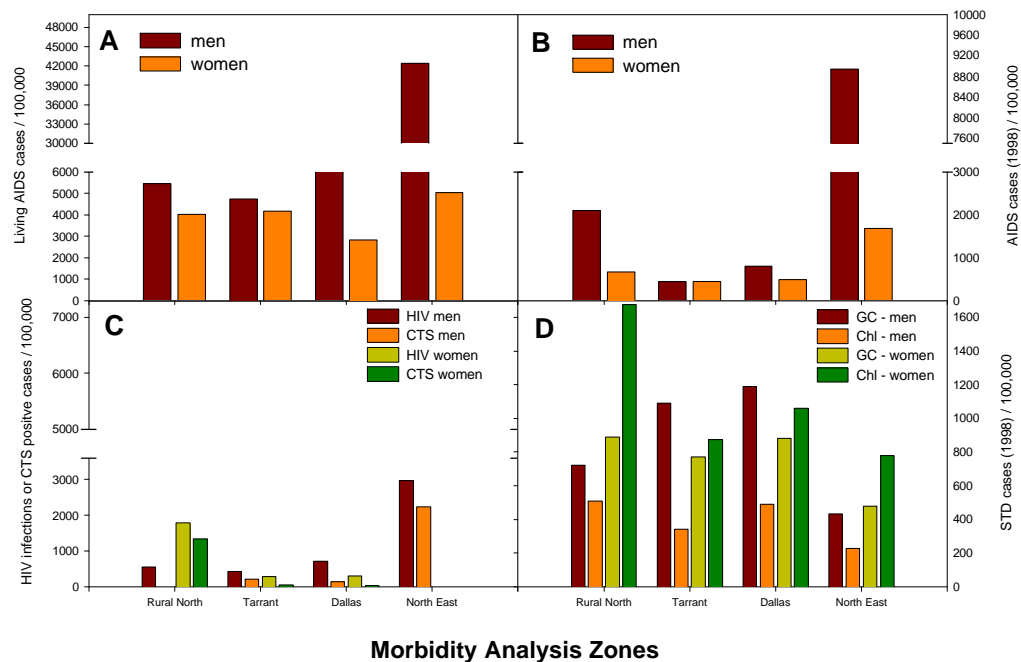
Table 2. IDU African American Estimates of Population Size.

Analysis Zone	IDU African American	
	Men	Women
Rural North Texas	239	149
Tarrant	3,403	1,821
Dallas County	3,507	3,090
North East	45	60
Total	7,194	5,120

Detailed information about IDU African American Morbidity

- The living AIDS case rate for African American IDU is approximately 5,000 cases / 100,000, or nearly 5% of the population estimated to be at high-risk for HIV transmission (Figure 3A). The rate in the North East analysis zone is based on high morbidity with a relatively small population size.
- AIDS incidence rates in the North Texas planning area are approximately 1,000 cases / 100,000 (Figure 3B).
- Newly acquired HIV infections, reflected by HIV case reports and CTS positives, are less than 800 cases / 100,000 in Dallas and Tarrant zones (Figure 3C). The rates in the North East and Rural North analysis zones are based on high morbidity with a relatively small population size.
- In men, gonorrhea rates are higher than chlamydia infection rates (Figure 3D). In women, chlamydia infection rates are higher than gonorrhea rates.

Figure 3. IDU African American Morbidity.

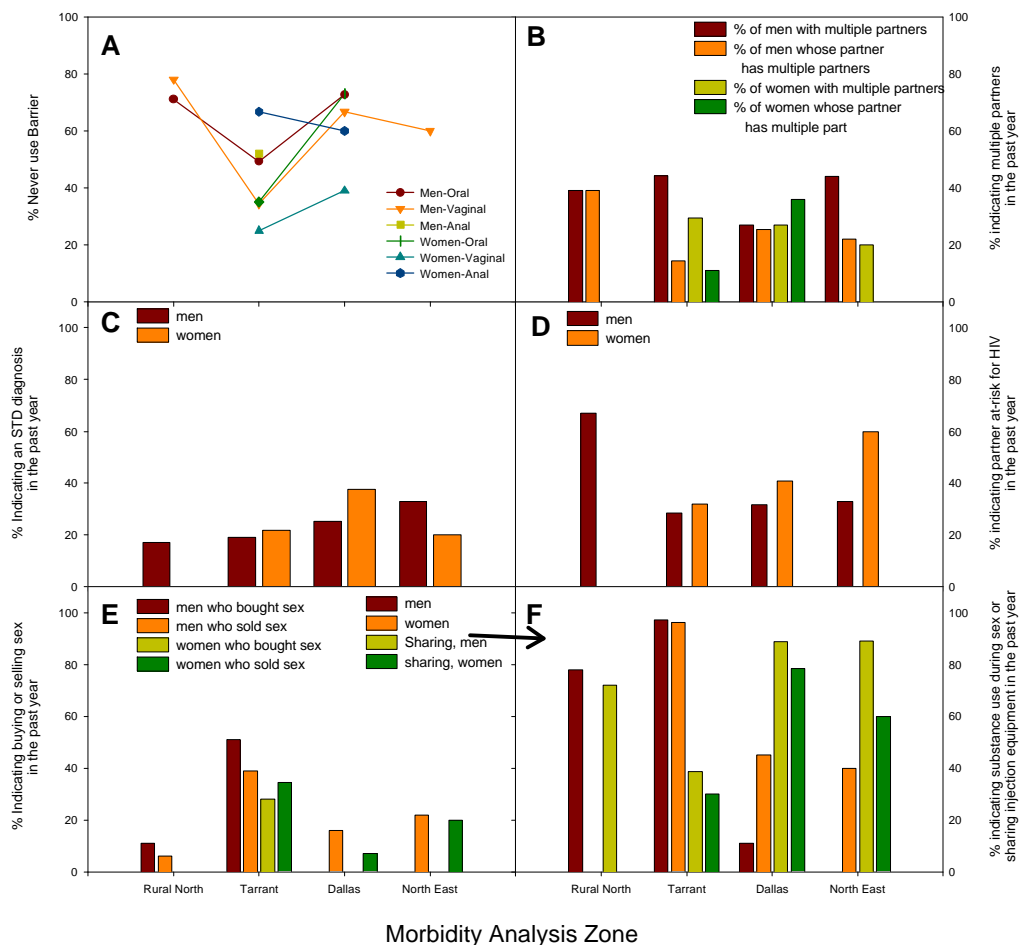


What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU African American clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Approximately 60% of African American IDU reported never using a condom for any type of sexual activity (Figure 4A).
- Between 30 and 40% of men reported multiple partners in the past year (Figure 4B). In women, between 20 and 30% reported multiple partners. No partner information is available for women in Rural North Texas.
- In the western part of the planning area, approximately 20% of prevention counseled clients reported an STD in the past year (Figure 4C). In Dallas and the North East analysis zones, between 30 and 40% of men and women reported an STD in the past year.
- Approximately 30% of African American IDU reported their partner was at-risk for HIV transmission (Figure 4D). A higher proportion of women reported their partner was at risk than men.

- In the Tarrant zone, nearly 40% of all clients reported buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 4E). In all other analysis zones, less than 20% of clients indicated buying or selling sex in the past year.
- Over 80% of African American IDU in Tarrant and Rural North Texas reported using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 4F). Approximately 40% of those prevention counseled in the eastern part of the planning region indicated they used drugs during sex.
- In the Tarrant zone, approximately 40% of African American IDU indicated they shared injection equipment (Figure 4F). All other analysis zones reported over 60% of clients shared injection equipment.

Figure 4. IDU African American Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- What is the condom use behavior in this population?

- There is substantial HIV and other STD morbidity in this population, a high potential for transmission of HIV and other STDs through multiple routes. In most analysis zones.
- How important is HIV prevention to your target audience?
- Why are they sharing? Is it due to lack of skills, knowledge, cleaning supplies, or fresh equipment?
- Does drug of choice affect needle sharing behavior?
- Does drug of choice affect sexual interactions in this sub-population?
- Why is this sub-population involved in exchanging sex? Is HIV risk reduction a priority in these individuals lives?
- Does drug use affect their choice of partners?

F/MS African American Men and Women

Estimates of Population Size

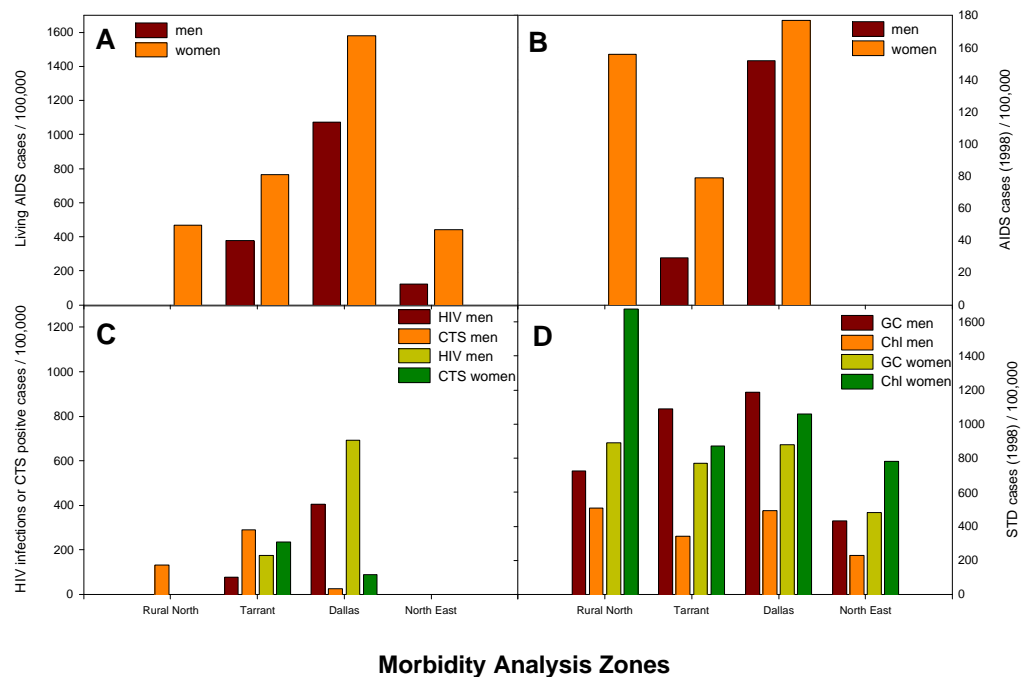
Table 3. F/MS African American Estimates of Population Size.

Analysis Zone	F/MS African American	
	Men	Women
Rural North Texas	762	642
Tarrant	3,441	3,799
Dallas County	7,908	9,050
North East	1,626	1,806
Total	13,737	15,297

Detailed information about F/MS African American Morbidity

- The living AIDS case rate varies considerably across analysis zones in this planning region, from a high of 1,600 cases / 100,000 for African American women in Dallas County to no living AIDS cases in African American men in Rural North Texas (Figure 5A). In all analysis zones, the living AIDS case rate for African American women is significantly higher than for African American men.
- The AIDS incidence rate for 1998 also varied by analysis zone, but was below 200 cases / 100,000 in all areas (Figure 5B). There were no AIDS cases reported for men in Rural North Texas and none for men or women in the North East zone.
- Recent HIV infections, represented by HIV case reports from 1999 and CTS positives from 1998 are generally between 200 and 400 cases / 100,000 (Figure 5D).
- The rate of gonorrhea infections reported in men and women and the rate of chlamydia infections in women were similar, approximately 800 cases / 100,000 across all analysis zones in this planning region (Figure 5D). In men, chlamydia infection rates were significantly below gonorrhea infection rates.

Figure 5. F/MS African American Morbidity.

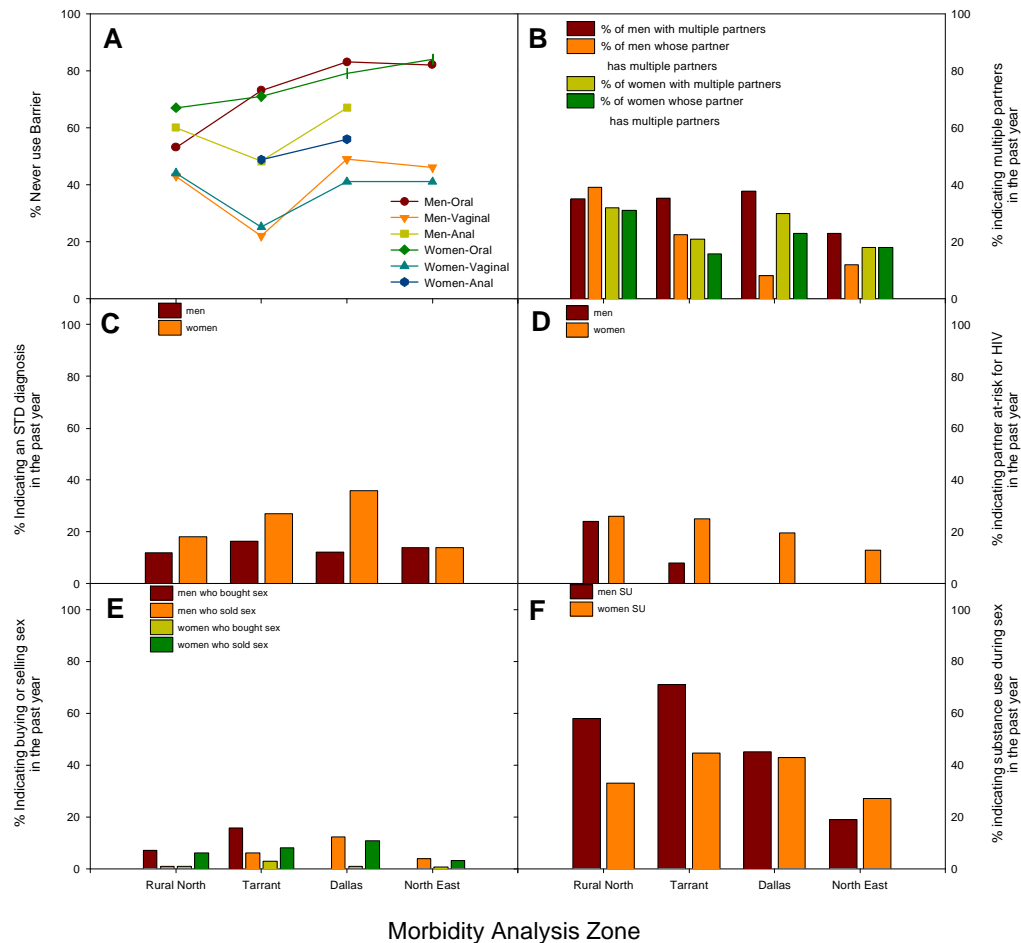


What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS African American clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- 40% of African American F/MS reported never using a condom for vaginal sex in the past year (Figure 6A). Approximately 60% indicated never using a condom for anal sex and over 80% reported never using a condom for oral sex.
- Between 20 and 30% of F/MS African Americans reported having multiple sex partners in the past year (Figure 6B). A slightly lower proportion reported that their sex partner has had multiple partners.
- Approximately 15% of men and between 15 and 35% of women indicated they had an STD diagnosed in the past year (Figure 6C).
- Less than 20% of prevention counseled F/MS African Americans reported their sex partner was at risk for HIV (Figure 6D).
- Less than 5% of clients reported buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 6E).

- 40% of F/MS African American women reported using drugs during sex (Figure 6F). In the western part of the planning area, approximately 60% of men indicated substance use during sex, while in the east, less than 40% indicated substance use during sex.

Figure 6. F/MS African American Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why isn't this sub-population using barriers?
- What can help reduce the number of sex partners or the risk of the contact between multiple partners in this sub-population?
- What can help reduce the incidence of STDs in this population?

- Does substance use affect condom use or risk reduction decisions?
- Are there factors not considered above contributing to the high morbidity in these sub-populations?

M/MS white and Hispanic

Estimates of Population Size

Table 4. M/MS white and Hispanic Estimates of Population Size.

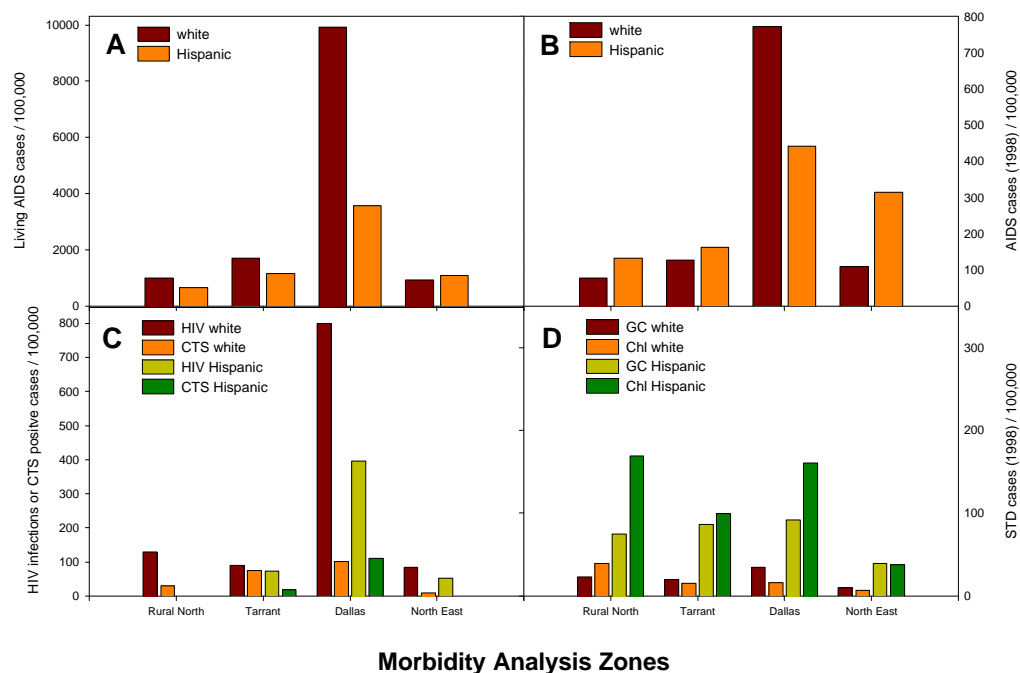
Analysis Zone	M/MS	
	white	Hispanic
Rural North Texas	10,344	2,246
Tarrant	25,189	5,532
Dallas County	21,870	11,794
North East	22,020	2,535
Total	79,423	22,107

Detailed information about M/MS white and Hispanic Morbidity

- Dallas County has the highest morbidity rates for living AIDS cases, AIDS incidence and recent HIV infections in this planning area (Figure 7).
- The living AIDS case rate in Dallas County is nearly 10,000 cases / 100,000 M/MS white men, or nearly 10% of the M/MS population is currently living with AIDS (Figure 7A). The rate in Hispanic M/MS is approximately 3,600 cases / 100,000.
- Besides Dallas County, all other analysis zones have a living AIDS case rate for white M/MS less than 2,000 cases / 100,000 and less than 1,200 cases / 100,000 for Hispanics (Figure 7A).
- For the western part of the region, the AIDS incidence rate for white and Hispanic M/MS is between 100 and 200 cases / 100,000 (Figure 7B).
- In Dallas, the rate for white M/MS is nearly double the AIDS incidence rate in Hispanics, 773 and 441 cases / 100,000 respectively (Figure 7B). In contrast, the AIDS incidence rate in Hispanic M/MS is nearly triple the rate in white M/MS the North East zone, 315 and 109 cases / 100,000, respectively.
- Recent HIV infection rates in Dallas County are similar to the AIDS incidence rates, 800 and 400 cases / 100,000 for white and Hispanics, respective (Figure 7C).

- The rate of recent HIV infection in Rural North Texas are approximately half that of Dallas County. All other areas had a recent HIV infection rate less than 100 cases / 100,000 (Figure 7C).
- The rate of gonorrhea and chlamydia infection in Hispanic men are less than 200 cases / 100,000 in all analysis zones (Figure 7D). STD rates in whites are less than 40 cases / 100,000 in all analysis zones.

Figure 7. M/MS white and Hispanic Morbidity.



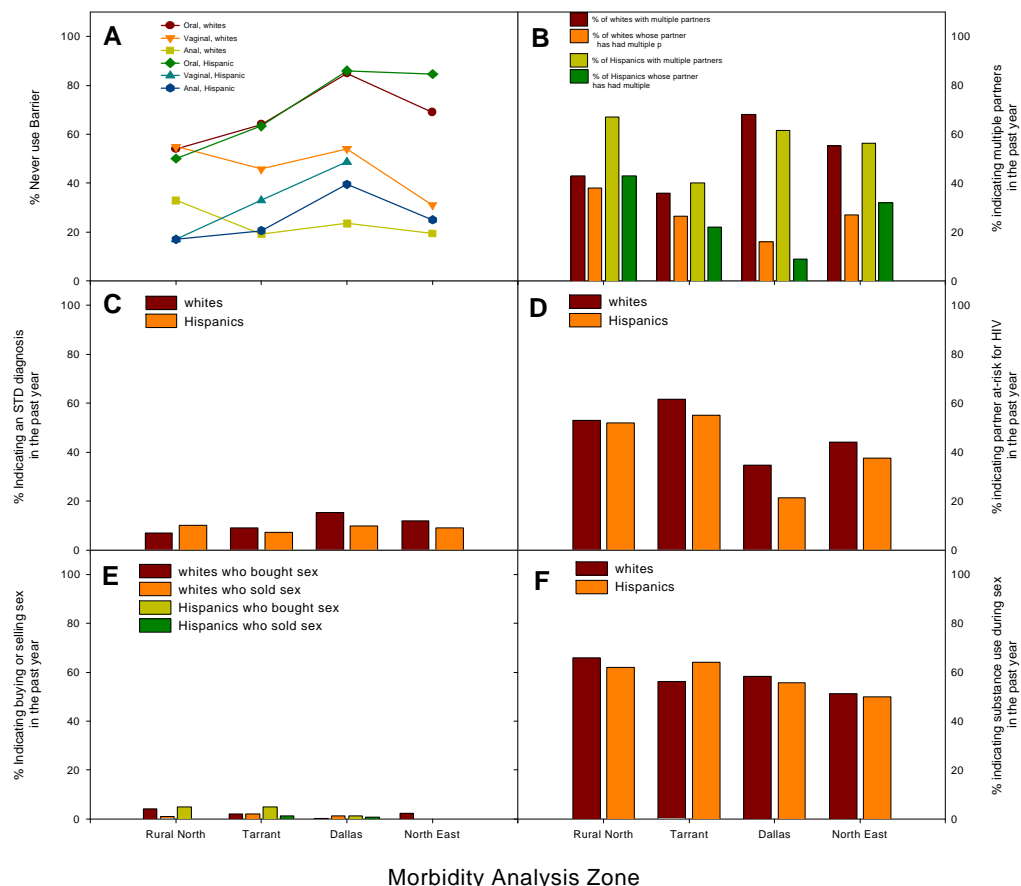
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by M/MS white and Hispanic clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Between 20 and 30% of M/MS white and Hispanics reported never using a condom for anal sex in the past year (Figure 8A). Between 30 and 50% reported never using a barrier for vaginal sex.
- Approximately 60% of white and Hispanic M/MS reported never using a barrier for oral sex in the western part of the planning area, while nearly 80% reported never using a barrier in the eastern part of the planning area (Figure 8A).
- Between 40 and 60% reported multiple sex partners in the previous year (Figure 8B). In Tarrant and Rural North Texas zones, approximately 40%

of M/MS clients reported their sex partner has had multiple partners (Figure 8B).

- In the North East and Dallas analysis zones, M/MS white and Hispanic men reported a lower proportion of partners with multiple partners, 30 and 20% respectively (Figure 8B).
- Approximately 15% reported an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 8C).
- Between 30 and 50% of Hispanic and white M/MS reported their partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 8D).
- Less than 5% of prevention counseled clients indicated buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 8E).
- 50 to 60% of M/MS Hispanic and white men reported using drugs during sex in the previous year (Figure 8F).

Figure 8. M/MS white and Hispanic Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- What has encouraged barrier use in this population? (Why is it working for anal sex and less effective for oral and vaginal sex?)
- Does drug use affect use of barriers?
- Does drug use affect partner selection? (Would you have had sex if you hadn't done drugs?)
- What factors influence the number of sex partners reported?
- What is their knowledge and perception of risk factors for HIV?

IDU men: white and Hispanic

Estimates of Population Size

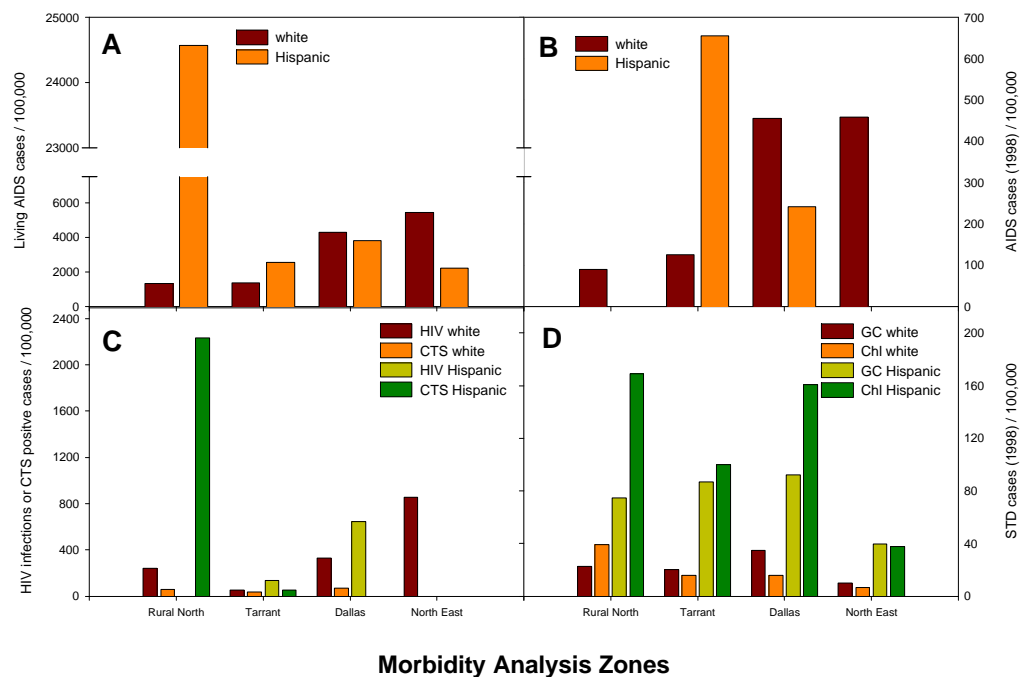
Table 5. IDU men: white and Hispanic Estimates of Population Size.

Analysis Zone	IDU men	
	white	Hispanic
Rural North Texas	3,343	45
Tarrant	14,299	1,985
Dallas County	5,716	1,239
North East	1,090	90
Total	24,448	3,359

Detailed information about IDU men: white and Hispanic Morbidity.

- The Hispanic sub-population in Rural North Texas is small with a high morbidity (Figure 9).
- The living AIDS case rate is between 2,000 and 4,000 cases / 100,000 (Figure 9A).
- The AIDS incidence rate in the eastern part of the planning area for white men is approximately 450 cases / 100,000, four times the rate observed in the western part of the planning area (Figure 9B).
- For Hispanic men, the AIDS incidence rate was highest in the Tarrant zone, 650 cases / 100,000, twice the rate observed in Dallas County (Figure 9B). There were no AIDS cases reported for Hispanic IDU men in Rural North and North East analysis zones in 1998.
- The number of recent HIV infections, indicated by HIV case rates and CTS positives rates, are small outside of Dallas County (Appendix 2). In Dallas County, Recent HIV Infection rates are between 300 and 600 cases / 100,000 (Figure 9C).
- The rate of gonorrhea and chlamydia infections reported in 1998 are significantly higher among Hispanics than whites (Figure 9D). In whites, gonorrhea rates are generally higher than rates of chlamydia infection, while the opposite is true for Hispanic IDU men.

Figure 9. IDU men: white and Hispanic Morbidity.

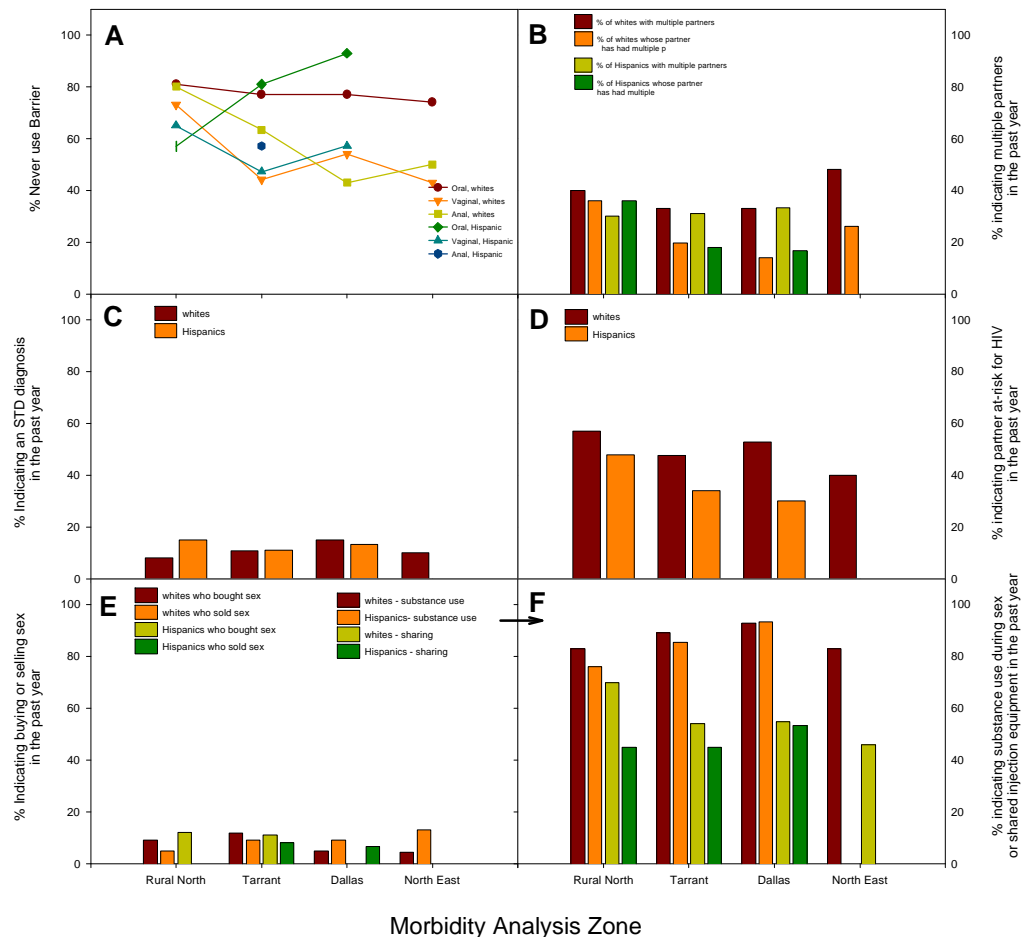


What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU male--white and Hispanic clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Between 50 and 70% of white and Hispanic male IDU reported never using a condom for anal or vaginal sex in the past year (Figure 10A). Approximately 80% of prevention counseled IDU men reported never using a barrier for oral sex.
- Approximately 40% of prevention counseled clients reported multiple sex and/or needle sharing partners in the past year (Figure 10B). Fewer reported their partners had multiple partners.
- 15% reported an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 10C).
- Approximately half of IDU men reported their partners were at-risk for HIV, with slightly higher proportion reported for white men compared with Hispanic men (Figure 10D).
- 10-15% of white and Hispanic IDU reported buying or selling sex for drugs or money in the past year (Figure 10E).
- 80% of IDU men reported using drugs during sex (Figure 10F).

- Between 50 and 60% of IDU reported sharing equipment in the past year (Figure 10F).

Figure 10. M/MS white and Hispanic Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- IDU Hispanics may be a very small group with very high risks in some analysis zones.
- This population has high STD and living AIDS case rates, and has a high proportion who share injection equipment.
- Why are they sharing? Is it due to lack of skills, knowledge, cleaning supplies, or fresh equipment?

- Does drug of choice affect needle sharing behavior?
- Does drug of choice affect sexual interactions in this sub-population?
- Why are they involved in exchanging sex? Is HIV risk reduction a priority in these individuals lives?
- What is their condom use?
- Does drug use affect their choice of partners?
- Who are their sex partners? Is the relatively low risk of partners accurate?

IDU women: white and Hispanic

Estimates of Population Size

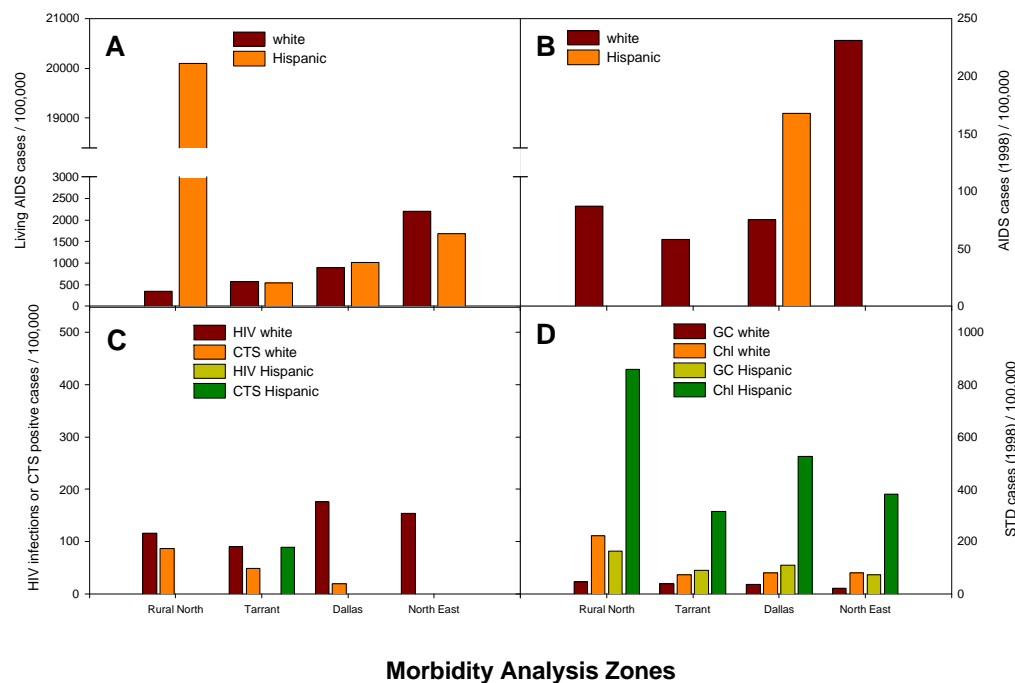
Table 6. IDU women: white and Hispanic Estimates of Population Size.

Analysis Zone	IDU women	
	white	Hispanic
Rural North	2,299	15
Tarrant	10,328	1,119
Dallas	5,299	597
North East	866	60
Total	18,792	1,791

Detailed Information about IDU women: white and Hispanic Morbidity

- IDU Hispanics may be a very small group with very high risks.
- Living AIDS case rates vary from 500 to 2,000 cases / 100,000 with the case rates increasing the farther east you look in the planning area (Figure 11A). Rates in white and Hispanic women are similar.
- AIDS incidence rates are approximately 75 cases / 100,000 for white women (Figure 11B). Dallas is the only analysis zone where AIDS cases were diagnosed in 1998 for Hispanic IDU women for a rate of 170 cases / 100,000.
- Recent HIV infection rates are generally below 100 cases / 100,000 but are based on less than 10 cases in any one analysis zone (Figure 11C).
- STD rates are low for white women, less than 50 cases / 100,000 for gonorrhea and chlamydia (Figure 11D). In Hispanics, the rate of gonorrhea infections is similar to the rate observed in white women. Chlamydia rates in Hispanic women are nearly four times the rate in white women.

Figure 11. Morbidity in white and Hispanic IDU women.

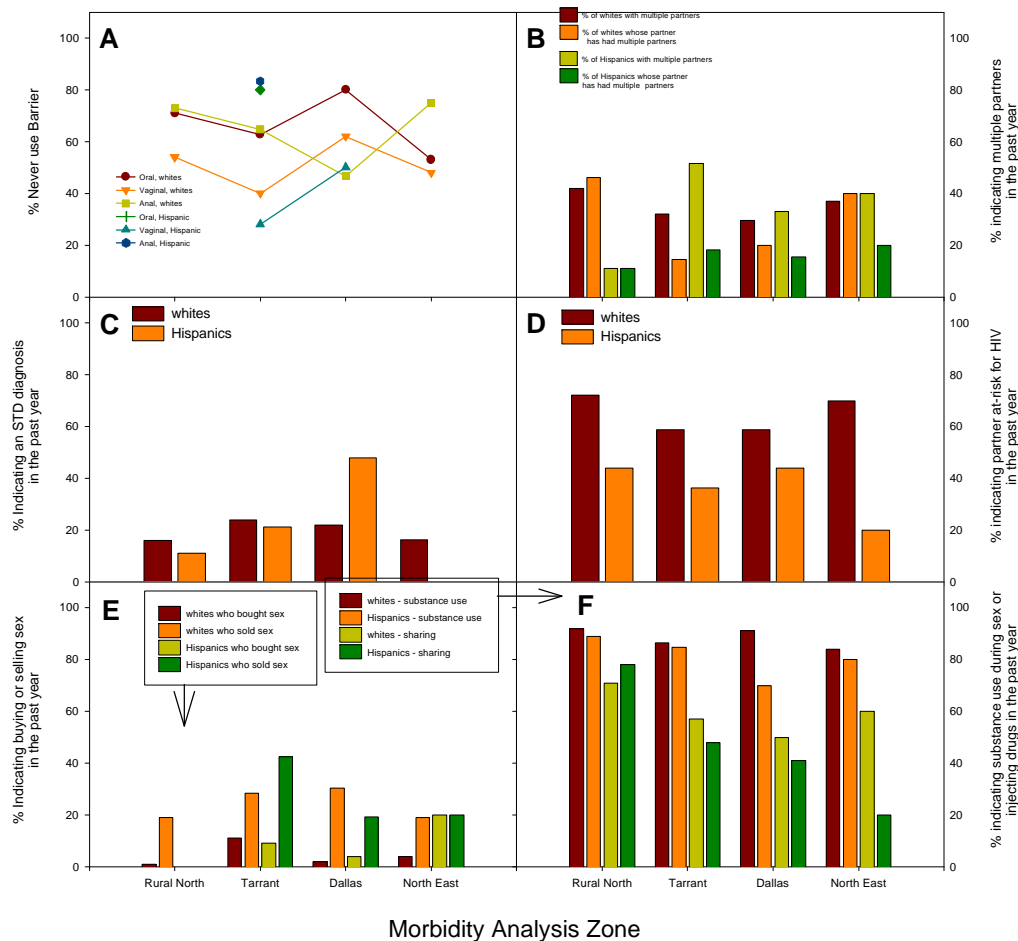


What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU white and Hispanic women clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Based on limited information, greater than half of IDU women reported never using a barrier for sex, regardless of the site of sexual activity (Figure 12A).
- 40% of IDU women reported multiple sex and/or needle sharing partners in the past year (Figure 12B). Fewer women reported their sex/needle sharing partner had multiple partners.
- Between 20 and 50% of IDU women reported an STD diagnosed in the past year (Figure 12C).
- Nearly 70% of white IDU women reported their partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 12D). In Hispanic women, less than 40% reported that their sex/needle sharing partner was at risk for HIV.
- Greater than 20% of all IDU women reported selling sex in the past year, and approximately 10% indicated buying sex (Figure 12E).

- Approximately 80% of prevention counseled IDU women indicated using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 12F).
- Between 50 and 60% of women reported sharing injection equipment in the past year (Figure 12F). A higher proportion of white women reported sharing compared with Hispanic women.

Figure 12. IDU women: white and Hispanic Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- How important is HIV prevention to your target audience? How HIV prevention ranks on the list of priorities IDU face on a daily basis plays an important role in the decision you clients make on whether to reduce their risks.

- Does the risk profile of clients correspond to the profile of these individuals in your community?
- What is the risk profile of clients from analysis zones lacking information?
- Why are they sharing? Is it due to lack of skills, knowledge, cleaning supplies, or fresh equipment?
- Does drug of choice affect needle sharing behavior?
- Does drug of choice affect sexual interactions in this sub-population?
- Why are they involved in exchanging sex? Is HIV risk reduction a priority in these individuals lives?
- What is their condom use?
- Does drug use affect their choice of partners?
- What is this population's perception of risk?

F/MS women: white and Hispanic

Estimates of Population Size

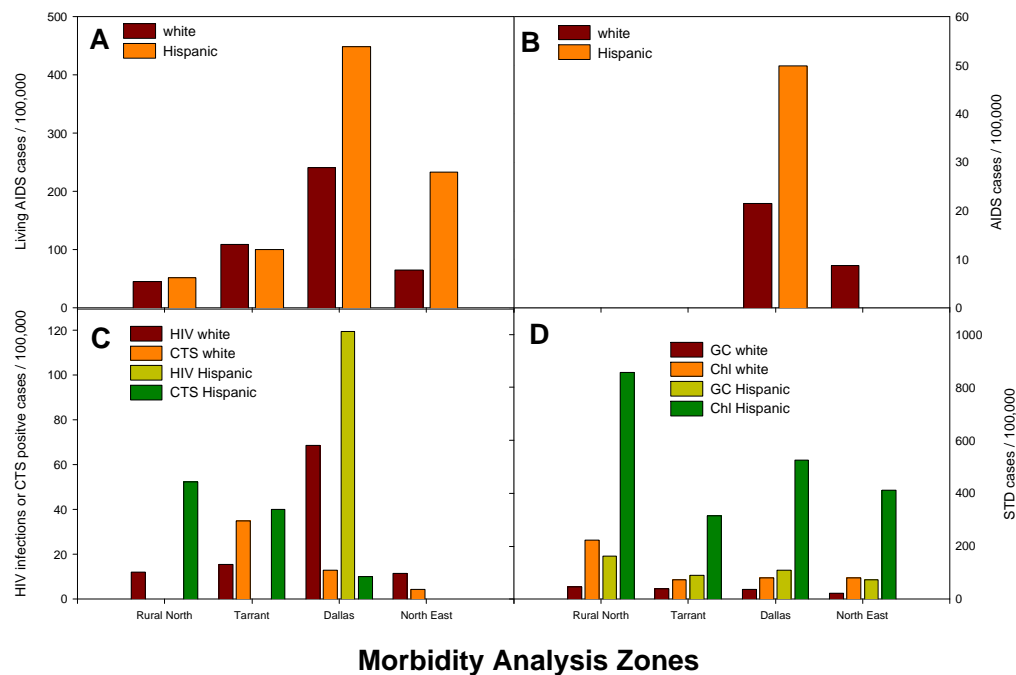
Table 7. F/MS white and Hispanic women: Estimates of Population Size.

Analysis Zone	F/MS women	
	white	Hispanic
Rural North Texas	11,012	1,907
Tarrant	25,691	4,985
Dallas County	23,262	10,030
North East	22,826	2,146
Total	82,791	19,068

Detailed information about F/MS white and Hispanic women-Morbidity

- The living AIDS case rate for white F/MS women in Dallas County is 250 cases / 100,000, nearly three times the rate in all other analysis zones in this planning area (Figure 13A).
- In the western part of the planning area, the living AIDS case rate for Hispanic F/MS women is similar to white women (Figure 13A).
- In the eastern part of the planning area, the rate for Hispanic women is nearly double the rate observed in white women (Figure 13A).
- In Dallas County, the AIDS incidence rate for Hispanic F/MS women is 50 cases / 100,000, twice the rate for white women (Figure 13B). The rate in the North East analysis zone is less than 10 cases / 100,000. No other AIDS cases were reported in this planning area for these sub-populations in 1998.
- Recent HIV infections, represented by HIV case reports and CTS positives are approximately 50 cases / 100,000 for both white and Hispanic F/MS women (Figure 13C). The rates in Dallas County are slightly higher than the rates in other analysis zones and the rates in the North East zone are less than 10 cases / 100,000.
- Rates of gonorrhea and chlamydia in white women and the rate of gonorrhea infection in Hispanic women are less than 100 cases / 100,000 (Figure 13D). The rate of chlamydia infections reported for Hispanic women is significantly higher than in white women.

Figure 13. F/MS white and Hispanic women--Morbidity.

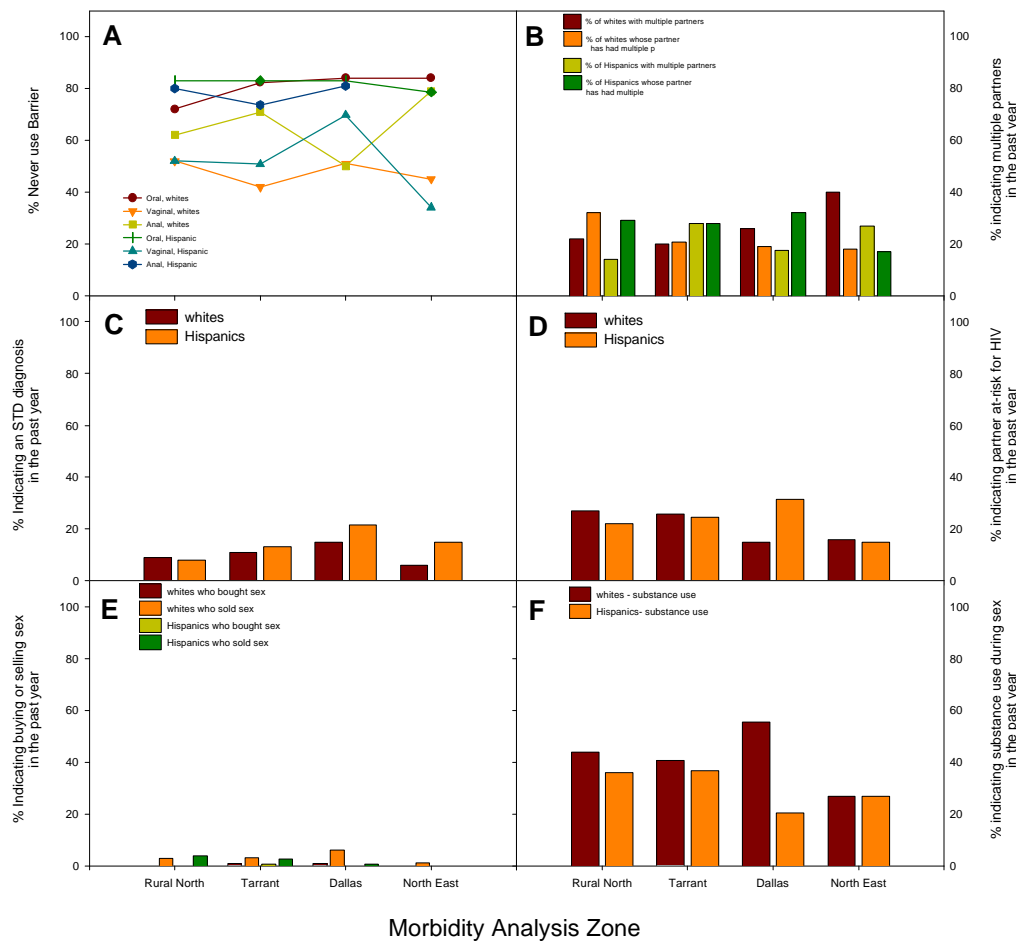


What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS white and Hispanic female clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Less than half of white and Hispanic F/MS women reported using barriers for vaginal sex in the past year (Figure 14A).
- Approximately 60% of white women reported never using a barrier for anal sex, and nearly 80% reported never using a barrier for oral sex (Figure 14A).
- In Hispanic women, 80% reported never using a barrier for either anal or oral sex in the past year (Figure 14A).
- Between 20 and 30% of women reported multiple partners in the past year (Figure 14B). A similar proportion reported their partners had multiple partners in the past year.
- 10 to 20% of F/MS white and Hispanic women prevention counseled in 1999 reported an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 14C).

- Nearly 30% of women reported their sex partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 14D).
- Less than 5% of F/MS women reported buying or selling sex in the previous year (Figure 14E).
- In Dallas County, approximately 60% of white women and 20% of Hispanic women reported using drugs during sex at least once in the previous year (Figure 14F). 40% of women in Tarrant and Rural North Texas and approximately 30% of women residing in the North East Analysis zone indicated drug use during sex.

Figure 14. F/MS white and Hispanic women -- Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- What are the barriers to using condoms for sex in these populations?

- Why does this population have such a high STD rate while reporting fewer partners and partners at risk for HIV when compared with other sub-populations in this planning area?
- Does drug use affect barrier use/partner choice?
- What is the perception of risk in this population?

F/MS men: white and Hispanic

Estimates of Population Size

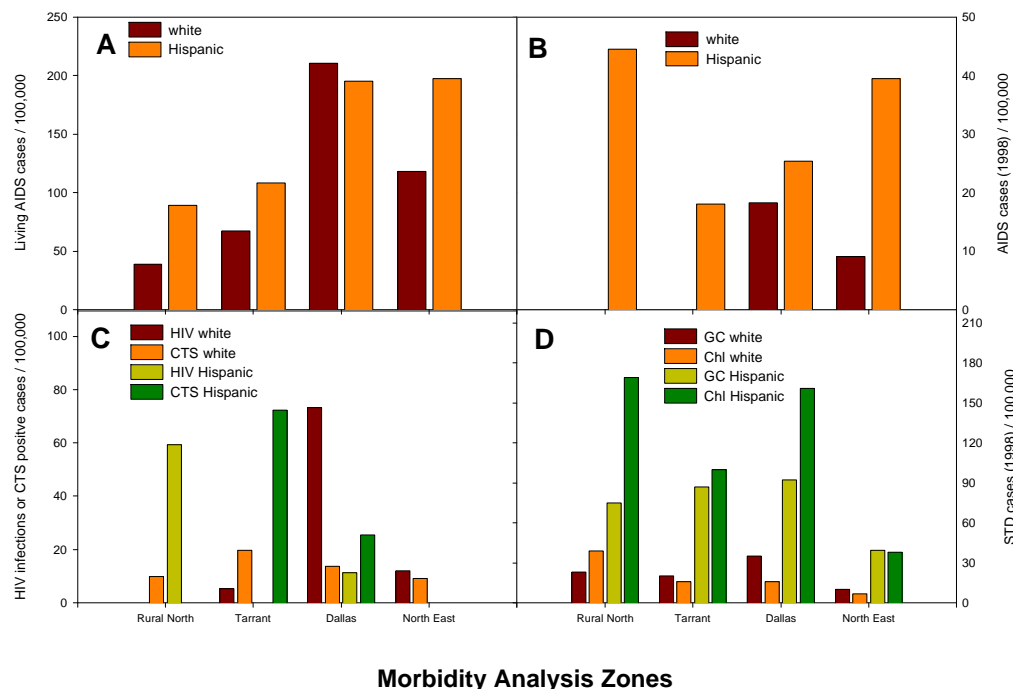
Table 8. M/MS white and Hispanic men: Estimates of Population Size.

Analysis Zone	F/MS men	
	white	Hispanic
Rural North Texas	10,344	2,246
Tarrant	25,189	5,532
Dallas County	21,870	11,794
North East	22,020	2,535
Total	79,423	22,107

Detailed information about F/MS white and Hispanic men—Morbidity.

- The living AIDS case rate for Hispanic men is greater or equal to the rate in white men throughout the planning area (Figure 15A). The rate for F/MS Hispanic men in the eastern part of the planning area are nearly double the rate in the western part, 200 and 100 cases / 100,000, respectively.
- For Hispanic F/MS men, AIDS incidence rates for 1998 were between 20 and 40 cases / 100,000 (Figure 15B). In white men, the only analysis zones with AIDS cases diagnosed in 1998 were in Dallas and North East zones, less than 20 cases / 100,000.
- Recent HIV infections, represented by HIV cases and CTS positives are approximately 10 cases / 100,000 (Figure 15C). The few instances where rates were higher are based on less than 12 cases, each.
- The rate of gonorrhea and chlamydia infection in Hispanic men are three times the rate in white men, 60 and 20 cases / 100,000, respectively (Figure 15D).

Figure 15. F/MS white and Hispanic men--Morbidity.

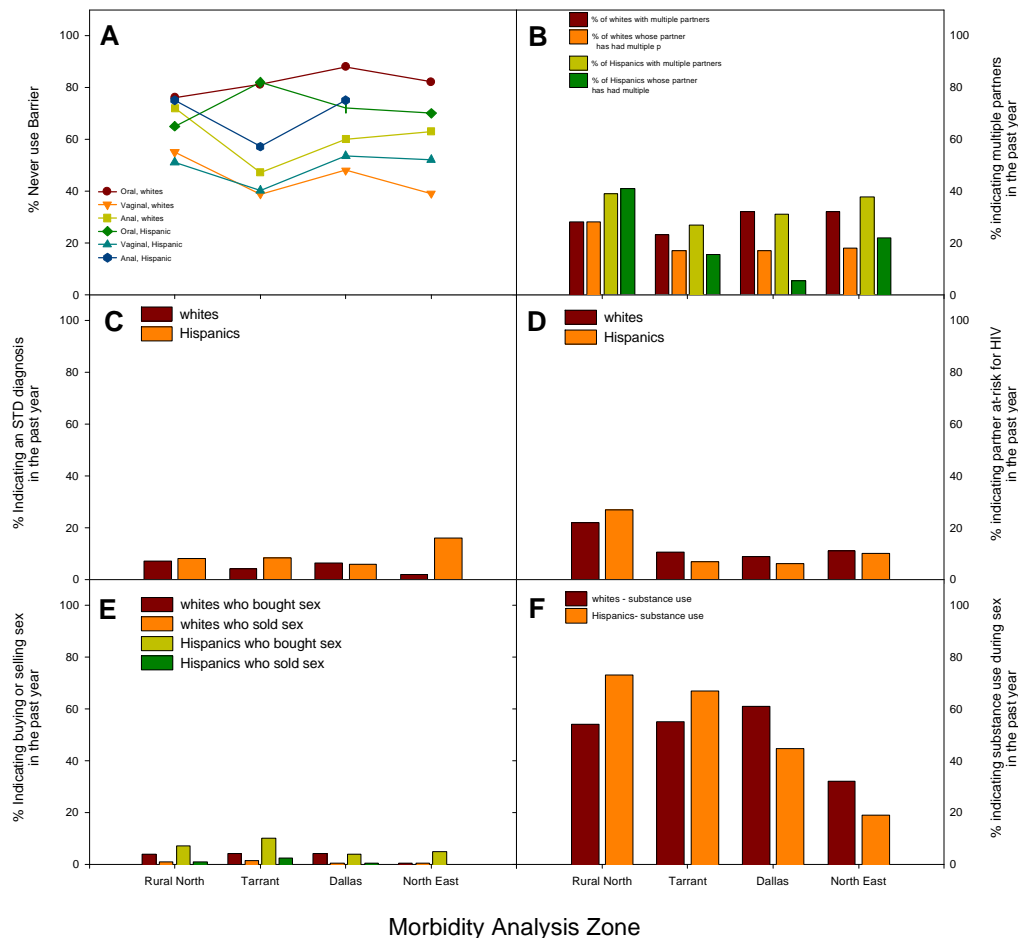


What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS white and Hispanic male clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 9-12)

- Between 40 and 50% of men reported never using a barrier for vaginal sex (Figure 16A). 50 to 70% reported never using barriers for anal sex and between 70 and 80% reported never using barriers for oral sex.
- Approximately 30% of prevention counseled Hispanic men and 20% of white men reported multiple sex partners in the previous year (Figure 16B). The proportion who indicated their sex partner has had multiple partners is slightly lower.
- Less than 10% indicated an STD diagnosed in the previous year (Figure 16C).
- In Rural North Texas, approximately 20% of white and Hispanic F/MS men reported their partner was at risk for HIV (Figure 16D). This proportion was less than 10% in all other analysis zones.
- Less than 5% of F/MS men reported buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 16E).

- In the western part of the planning area, nearly 60% of Hispanic and 50% of white men reported using drugs during sex (Figure 16F).
- In Dallas County, 50% of Hispanic and 60% of white men reported using drugs during sex (Figure 16F). In the North East zone, less than 30% of men indicated substance use during sex.

Figure 16. F/MS white and Hispanic men--Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Risk information is complete and generally similar across all analysis zones for these sub-populations.
- Why isn't this sub-population using barriers?

- Does substance use affect condom use or partner selection?
- Is anal sex being used to prevent pregnancy in these sub-populations?